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The Bombay Gazette.

—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1874.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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...ubscription Rates.

...ates for Advertisements.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 9th October, 1874.

Yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market more quiet, with unchanged prices. The day's sales being 15,000 bales, of which 5,000 were Surats; and this morning's report gives the same tone, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 8,000. The receipts at the American ports continue very heavy, yesterday's being 14,000, and the exports to Great Britain 3,000—making the total for the six days 77,000 and 19,000 bales, respectively. A continuance of supplies on this scale can scarcely fail to upset all short crop theories, and as is necessary consequence also, any expectation of a permanent higher range of prices; as it becomes daily more evident that a production equal to last year, is more than equivalent to the consumption of the world.

Coffee continues firm, quotations showing a decline of 6d. in Mid Plantation Ceylon, and an advance to the same extent in Native and Mysore kinds. Other produce markets are unaltered; and the weekly prices for Metals show no change except in Silesian Spelter, which has advanced to £23.

The Bank of England return for the week ending yesterday is not what was anticipated, the payment advised by Reuter on the preceding day having induced expectations of an improvement in the position; while, on the contrary, the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities has fallen from 42½ to 37¼ per cent. Viewed in conjunction with surrounding circumstances, however, the position is more favourable than appears at first sight. Reuter states distinctly that money is rather easier, which is further affirmed by the improvement in stocks and Rupee Paper, nor is there any alteration in the rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills, which would be the case if dearer money was anticipated. In all probability it will be found that heavy withdrawals from the Bank took place immediately after last return, but that since then a portion of these have begun to come back. In any case, with the Reserve at its present low figure, the directors would not be likely to keep their minimum at 3 per cent, unless they had good grounds for expecting an immediate addition to their resources, and on this ground alone it should be pretty safe to count on continued ease. The quotation for Fives and a half Rupee paper show an advance of a half per cent., but other denominations are unchanged. This morning, Consols are again quoted at 92⅞; French Rentes at 93½; and Bar Silver at 57 11/16d. per oz.

The reports which we noticed yesterday respecting shipments of silver to India, on account of the German Government, prove to be authentic, Reuter's message advising the despatch of £295,000 by this week's Southampton steamer for Calcutta. It is said that arrangements have been made to send out two millions sterling in all, but we do not hear from what source this information is derived; whether true or not, however, the fact remains that the German Government holds an enormous surplus stock of silver, for which eventually there can be no other outlet of importance than India, and if it does not come now it must come later on.

Sterling Exchange to-day has if anything been a shade firmer, not so much perhaps for private paper as for Bank Bills. There has been no great amount of business done for this mail, but yesterday afternoon and this morning large sales of Credits and Bonas Paper have been made for future delivery, on the basis of 1s. 10⅝d. for sight for November, 1s. 10 9/16d. for January delivery [illegible] transactions.

[illegible] £2 2/4 by steamer; for private [illegible] are still unable to quote. It is [illegible] at the "Union" (s.s.) has been fixed [illegible] January, leaving to Liverpool at equal to £2-1-0 for Cotton.

Piece Goods continue in moderate request at previous prices. Grey Shirtings 40 inch continue mostly in demand, but there is also some enquiry for Turkey Red Goods at a slight decline.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last div. declared.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	9 p.c.	Agra Bank	23
20,000	1,000	all	12 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12 p.c.	Do. of Bombay New	750
10,000	500	375	12p.c.	Do. 2nd Reissue	600
9,375	1,000	all	8 p.c.	Do. of Madras	1,200
10,000	250	all	8 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	250
240,000	250	all	12 p.c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	406
60,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	116
10,000	250	125	5 p.c.	National Bank of India	120
4,000	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	325

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,475
500	2,500	all	400	Alliance Spinning	2,200
80	5,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	2,105
300	1,000	all	24 p.c.	Bombay United	1,120
1,500	100	10	8*	Broach Mills	9
300	1,000	500	...	Colaba spinning	1,310
2,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Dharamsey Spinning	1,300
1,000	1,000	all	12½ p.c.	Fleming S. W.	1,310
1,500	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Ginner Cement	1,300
800	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,400
1,000	1,000	all	150 p.c.	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Mills	1,450
800	1,000	1,000	...	Khandalla Spinning	1,200
600	1,000	1,000	...	Madhowjee Spinning	1,320
300	1,000	300	30 p.c.	Madhowjee M. Spinning	1,325
1,440	1,000	all	...	Manockjee Petit's	1,310
400	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Moorghee Spinning	1,310
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Oriental	1,400
600	1,000	200	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
1,000	1,000	1,000	150 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,400
800	1,000	25	150 p.c.	Do. Do. 1/4 shar	410

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,33	100 p.c.	Albert Cotton Press Co.	1,550
100	2,000	1,100	60 p.c.	Albert Co. Karachee	2,000
100	500	500	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	530
100	500	Nil.	...	Alexandra Power	3,010
250	4,000	200,000	100 p.c.	Alfred Mill Co.	1,400
150	1,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	9,300
200	2,500	all	...	Barar Cotton G. & P. Co.	2,000
200	2,500	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,500
400	500	all	100 p.c.	Do. Do. New	670
250	1,000	1,000	50 p.c.	Branch Cotton Co.	500
100	1,000	...	37½ p.c.	Carr ar Company	1,000
500	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Chalisgaon Cotton Co.	1,300
800	2,500	all	200 p.c.	East Indian Press Co.	2,000
1,000	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Port Press Co.	2,500
1,000	1,000	1,000	75 p.c.	Examiner Company, Press Co.	1,000
500	500	all	100 p.c.	Grand Bombay Press Co.	1,000
1,000	1,000	1,000	75 p.c.	Grand Press Co.	625
250	1,000	1,000	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,000
800	400	400	60 p.c.	Mofussal Press & Co.	450
900	2,000	2,000	...	Native Press Manag. Co., Ltd.	1,000
1,000	2,000	1,000	150 p.c.	Princess Wales Press	1,000
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Proprietor's Press Co.	1,000
500	500	500	...	Scinde Press Co.	1,000
500	1,000	750	100 p.c.	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
1,000	1,000	1,250	80 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300
1,000	400	all	12 p.c.	Vic. Dist. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
400	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Vishvart's United Press Co.	1,200

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000	5,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co.
750	2,000	2,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£50	£12 10	£5	...	G. I. P. Railway General Debenture
...	£20	£20	do.	Do. New Consolidated
...	£25	£10	do.	Do. Shares
£100	£100	£100	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Debenture
£10	£10	£10	do.	Do. New Shares

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 3rd Octo[illegible]

	Open 1,576 Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching		1,48,186 0 0
Merchandize		2,74,000 0 0
Receipts this week		4,22,186 0 0
Corresponding week last year		2,13,351 11 0
Increase		2,08,834 5 0
Total Traffic to date		1,13,33,111 0 0
Corresponding week last year		2,64,182 11 0
Increase		2,68,928 5 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ship Victorine, 939 tons, Captain Alexander Webster, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

The ship Turkish Empire, 1,531 tons, Captain G Whitemore, will sail to-day in ballast for Madras.

The P and O Co's s s Mooltan, 1,627 tons, Captain A Symons, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with a general cargo.

The Rangoon Sampo, 767 tons, Captain Hughes, will sail to-day for London via Falmouth, with a general cargo and several deck passengers.

The Sultan of Zanzibar's Gun Boat Star, 100 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (September 15th). She carries six guns.

The ss Prince, 141 tons, Captain W Pend, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers.—For Goa.—Mr. & P Desouza and R P Gomes. For different ports—Thirty deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain J R Gavin, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers, For Kurrachee.—Col and Mrs Kirby, Mr. Warwick, Mr. and Mrs. Norris, Mr. Huskenson, and Mr. Parker, For different Ports—Seventeen deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Star (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, 8th Sept. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Mooltan (s)	Symons	Aden and Suez.
"	Punjaub (s)	Gavin	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
"	Ladies (s)	Pend	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels have obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Wicksburg, Webster, to Rangoon.
Ship Turkish Empire, Whitemore, to Madras.
Barque Sapphire, Hughes, to London via Falmouth.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Mirzan, to Liverpool.
Steamer Surat, to Surat and Intermediate.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
6	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Baldwin	Chandbally, Oct 3.
"	Star of Peru	Mahood	London, July 8.
"	Allan	Russell	Port Natal, Aug 6.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.			
5	Madras (s)		
"	Agra (s)		
"	Colombo (s)		
"	Punjaub		

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.		
7	Sarah Watson	Calingapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parsee s, 2 casks iron padlocks, H. B. Jeejeebhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Gresham s, 25 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Ilah opia s, 2 cases blacking, Noor Mahomed Hajee Cassum.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 241 boxes brandy, Planque Virny and Co; 1 hogshead brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Son.
Bardignis, 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Moolta s, 25 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotam.
Lomberly s, 7 bales wool, Nanjee Bhagjee; 23 bales wool, Tyabjee and Co; 27 bales wool, Tragjee Visata; 125 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co; 30 bales cotton, Shamjee Hooljee.
Passee s, 250 cwts myrabolams, Premjee Kewal.

FOR LONDON.

[illegible] 3196 pieces E cotts, Jairamjee Peerbhoy; 5 bundles [illegible] Ismail Ryman Ahmed; 50 cases [illegible], Shamjee Narrondas [illegible] hides, One [illegible] Chandabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mendi s, 50 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co.
Hydaspes s, 100 bales cotton, 1 bales skins and 20 bale [illegible], Pirani C Co; 300 bales cotton, A Trading Co.

FOR VENICE.

[illegible]pes s, 130 bales cotton, A Trading Co.
[illegible] 100 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

[illegible]50 cwts gingelly seed, Hatli Brothers.
[illegible], 195 bags rape seed, Finlay Scott and Co.

[illegible]AY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS

[illegible] OFFICE.—9th October, 5 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 8th October, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 45 minutes.

Via Turkey, 8th October, 9-47 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 minute.

Via [illegible], 8th October, 8-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 9th October, 12-26 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 56 minutes.

Via Turkey, 9th October, 11-05 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 5 minutes.

Via Suez, 8th October, 12-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 2 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 9th October, 5-10 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 14 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of the despatches to Bombay from 6 P.M. of the 8th to 8 P.M. of the 9th October is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 7	0 8
" Galle	2 30	0 32
" Karachee	0 22	0 0
" Madras	2 20	0 9

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 8.

Stockdorf, Colonel, Madras 31st Light Infantry, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—October 9.

Collette, Lieutenant and Adjutant, Bengal 38th Light Infantry, to rejoin, to Meerut.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Fort, St. George Gazette, 6th October.

The undermentioned Staff Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Sir C H J Napier, Asst Engr, Tinnevelly District, one month's privilege leave.

The Hon Rich. the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr Boyd Cheshunde to act as Sub-Coll and Joint Mag of Madura during the employment of Mr Logan on other duty, or until further order.

Mr Robert Wise, to act as Head Asst to the Coll and Mag of Coimbatore during the employment of Mr Martin on other duty, or until further order.

Capt William Fleury 38 Asst Wilson, Asst Supt of Police, Gangam District, to act as Supt of Police, Vizian District, vice Capt C J B Harris proceeding on furlough, or until further orders.

Capt Charles Edward Lorraine Haslett, Actg Asst Supt of Police, Tinnevelly District, to act as Supt of Police, Ganjam District, during the absence of Capt W J Pickance on leave, or until further orders.

Lieut John Dalrymple Hay, 1st Regt, to be District Engr, Trichinopoly.

Mr A McWebster, Actg Coll and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George at Vizagapatam, to resume charge of the Dist left vacant by Lt Col A Goodrich on the expiration of the 10th Sept.

Mr J B Pennington, Political Agent, Pondicherry, assumed charge of the duties on the 21st inst.

Surgn-Maj J Murray MD, Offg Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from the 5th Oct 1874.

Lieut-Col G W Ridout, Offg Examiner of Garrison Accounts, will perform the duties of Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, without prejudice to his own, during Dr. Murray's absence.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Ootacamund, 3rd October 1874.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Deputy Surgeon-Gen J L Hutchison, Principal Medical Officer, Ootacamund, on medical certificate for five months.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt W G Hughes, 3-5, Supt of Hill Tracts, Arakan, on furlough on private affairs for one year.

Lieut-Col H Bidie, R C, Offg No 3 Light Field Battery, Bengal Contingent, is granted furlough in India for two years.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from furlough:—

Lieut-Col R Rankin, S C, Supt, Govt School of Industry, &c, Jubbulpore.

The undermentioned officer has been appointed to officiate as Asst in Quarantine Duties on Sullivan's Island, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt G J O Fitz Gerald, or until further orders.

Capt Charles Edward Lorraine Haslett, Actg Asst Supt of Police, Tinnevelly District, to act as Supt of Police, Ganjam District, during the absence of Capt W J Pickance on leave, or until further orders.

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POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.		After packet
United Kingdom	Oct. 12	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 12	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Further for via Kurrachee	" 12	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	Nov. 14	6-30 P.M.	...	No after packet
China	" 26	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	" 26	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 26	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday till further notice.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 6-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 5 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 5 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 5 and 6 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 6-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 5-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 6-30 P.M. upon paying [illegible] (7 p.m.) by the payment on additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be returned.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN

TO

AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that in consequence of the numerous applications which he continues to receive from India for his PERFECTED SPECTACLES, &c., he has arranged to send his [illegible] Assistant to Bombay in October next, with a complete assortment of his CELEBRATED OPTICS, to whom those requiring assistance in reference to their sight may feel every confidence in applying. The arrival of Mr. Menist's Assistant will be duly announced.

42, Burton Crescent, London, 7th August 1874.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Citizen" and "Persianus" should authenticate their communications.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for inserting a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ETLINGER—October 3rd, at Jubbulpore, the wife of T. E. Etlinger, M.S.C.E., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GODFREY—October 4th, at Coimbatore, the wife of W. F. Godfrey, D. P. W., of a daughter.

GUBBINS—October 6th, at St. Thomas' Mount, the wife of Captain J. R. Gubbins, R. A., of a son.

HOGG—October 5th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain T. W. Hogg, Cantonment Magistrate, of a daughter.

SAUNDERS—October 6th, at Simla, the wife of R. F. Saunders, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

TUCKER—October 4th, at Mhow, Francis Lindsay Tucker, Quarter-Master of the 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, aged 49 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1874.

In a former article we entered on a review of the causes which had led to the conception of the narrow or metre gauge. Having in view the importance of the question to India, we have no hesitation in placing the matter before our readers at some length, and will proceed now to review the financial aspects of the case and the opinions of the advocates of the narrow gauge in the correspondence, which are almost wholly given from the point of view which has reference principally to the cost of the lines. And here at starting it may be remarked that the words 'cost' and 'economy' of the narrow gauge have been in several instances used to convey the same meaning. The Duke of Argyll in his Minute, dated April 1873, stated that he had only to append a table of the guaranteed interest payments from 1868 to 1873, averaging about £1,700,000 per annum, to show the necessity for economy, and with this in view, he has shown in all that he has written that he regards the question as one merely of first cost of the lines. Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Ellis on the part of the Governor General's Council follow in this direction, while Sir Louis Mallet, in a Minute concurred in by Sir H. S. Halliday, states that the Government of India in their latest despatches have deliberately reaffirmed under the advice of their responsible advisers the superior *economy* of the narrow gauge. This must mean that the cases in which the word 'economy' has been substituted for 'cost,' for, though the merits of the narrow gauge have all had their fair share of remark, it nowhere appears that its superior economy has been established to the satisfaction of the Government of India.

Sir George Clerk, in a very dreamy Minute, holding forth the delights of mines improved and prejudices levelled in districts reached by the railway, takes occasion to augment the average guaranteed interest liability about 20 per cent., and claims for the narrow gauge the merit of getting over the difficulty we are "staggering" under. We are taken back to the days of the Delhi empire to witness the durability of bridges and vast embankments, which have only too surely outlasted the empire itself and might be viewed in more lights than one, with what reference to the question at issue we know not. Sir Henry Montgomery follows with the charge which the guarantee system has "occasioned," but evidently arrives at his opinion with a view to giving the narrow gauge as good a chance of success as possible by missing it continuous. General Strachey sums up the whole requirements in a single sentence, viz.—"do not extend the broad gauge lines of railway, and, equally briefly, justifies himself by stating that the broad gauge railways will in no appreciable degree be better than narrow for military purposes, and in no degree whatever for ordinary traffic, while they will cost much more to begin with and will lead to great additional charge from the wasteful system of working which will inevitably follow their adoption. Though we have read the whole of the matter in the report we fail to find anything which supports this laconic conclusion beyond the fact that the broad gauge will cost somewhat more than the narrow, which is a matter of degree depending on what is considered necessary in the design. Colonel Dickens confounds the question of economy and cost of railways, and says that Government cannot afford to let go any reasonable piece of economy. *Hence* the necessity for the narrow gauge *branch lines*.

It is very evident, therefore, that the opinions referred to, which are those chiefly relied on by the Secretary of State to give force to his preconceived determination, are arrived at almost entirely by considerations of the cost. It is also very clear that the cost of the railways is only one element going to determine the amount of the interest charge for construction. The guaranteed interest charge is the difference between the net receipts and the amount due on the whole capital reckoned at a per cent. In place of the railways having earned hitherto 5 per cent. on their cost they have on the average only earned 3½, and the Government has had to make up the difference of 1½ per cent., which as stated amounts to about £1,700,000 for the whole of India. Three things go to influence this amount: (1) the cost of the lines; (2) the receipts; (3) the expenses. The policy in regard to these has been entirely that of the system of guarantee. The lines were made by the companies themselves, the rates at which they carry the traffic are settled by them, and the expenses are determined by their ideas of what is necessary, the control of Government over which is very limited indeed.

As regards the cost, Mr. Prinsep, in his able remarks, pointed out that if the old lines cost £20,000 a mile (which is much more than they did for a single line) and still realised 3½ per cent., and we expected to make our State railways for £6,000 a mile, that with a traffic only half as productive they ought to yield 4 per cent. interest. This is a very clear and precise light to regard the question in, and is one in which the gauge does not appear at all, and in the matter of the cost of lines on the standard gauge we have ample evidence of what has been done in the lines recently constructed in Guzerat, Oudh, and the Nizam's territories to warrant us in accepting £6,000 a mile as a good average for a wide system of extension. The net receipts of the guaranteed railways, as of all others, depend on the greatest receipts from the public with least expenses to the companies. The companies having the monopoly of the highways of the country are able to arrange their rates without any regard to service rendered, and, provided they are able to increase their receipts in this way, do not hesitate to do so with an effect which must, of course, put the possibility of earning the common rate of interest further away than if they gave a return for what they took. The gross earnings depend on the companies getting the greatest quantity of traffic with highest rates, but in the endeavour to secure the latter the former is very often lost sight of. The English system of management of the rates, which is all very well in a country like England where keen competition exists, is quite inapplicable to India. It is quite fair that the companies at home should, if they can manage it, participate in the profit of private enterprise which comes to them largely through the demand for English manufactures in foreign markets; but India has no such overflowing energy to dispose of. The greatest quantity

[illegible] must come from the [illegible] can only be made a maximum by quoting the lowest rates for coal service. The service performed is what tends to the increase of cultivation, and the lowest rate is that which with expenses deducted leaves a profit equal to the average rate of interest of money. This rate at present on good security, that of Government, is about 4 per cent., and not 6 which has been guaranteed to the railways.

The deficit of 1½ per cent. shown by Mr. Prinsep to account for the £1,700,000 payment of guaranteed interest is accounted for in a large measure by—(1) The system of half-yearly declaration of profits, which, we pointed out in a former article, resulted in the loss of a sum to Government equal to the surplus profits. (2) By the absorption of interest on the value of stores; a separate depôt is kept up by each railway amounting to about 10 per cent. on the capital, or as much as would be required for the reserve of vehicles for military emergencies on the narrow gauge. A united system would have enabled certainly half if not more of this burden to be removed, and would have relieved us of a twentieth of our total interest liability or ½ per cent. (3) By the over-stocking of railways with engines and vehicles, which could not have occurred with a single source of supply from a central depôt. It is certain a quarter of the rolling-stock at least might have been saved hitherto, though of course the growing wants of the traffic are always necessitating increases, and these could be met as they arose. A fortieth part of the capital might have been saved in this way, or ½ per cent. of the guaranteed interest. (4) By a large absorption of imperial revenue in special funds, such as permanent way renewals, fire insurance, &c., the charges against which might have been met as they arose direct from the imperial revenue, whereas they have now accumulated to very large amounts without any prospect of their being drawn on for the sudden contingencies for which they were to provide. (5) By unremunerative charges for the home boards, which belong to the system of guarantee.

As regards the working expenses, these must necessarily be larger, where transfers of establishments are not possible to meet abnormally increased demand for carriage, and where establishments are consequently maintained generally above the average rather than below it.

The whole of these considerations are entirely and exclusively associated with the system of guarantee, and are totally unconnected with the gauge, which has, however, been brought forward as the cause of the deficit of £1,700,000, which has been the result. It is possible that the lines might have been constructed somewhat cheaper on a smaller gauge, but it is a fact not much noticed in the discussion that goodly lengths of the standard gauge railways (13½ per cent.) have already been doubled, thus indicating that even the power of a single line of 5 feet 6 inch gauge has not been wholly sufficient. It is now proposed to construct all future railways by State Agency, which will do away with all the objections noted (1 to 5), as attaching to the guaranteed system, whatever the gauge may be, and considering that they are to be made from money to be got at or below 4 per cent., and on an average of less than half what the single lines have cost on the standard gauge, it is impossible to see the case for an alteration in the gauge. This conviction has now been strengthened by everything which has come out of the recent papers published, which show, as we stated before, a small diminished cost of the new gauge as designed, with a marked degree of inferiority.

Mr. Ellis has pointed out that the question of gauge of the lines in Veira and Peshawur lines is one which attains considered as a thin edge of a wedge to overturn the whole policy of the introduction [illegible] It is reasonable to suppose that [illegible] of the supporters of the late Secretary of State appear to concur, the decision in regard to the Indus Valley will now do away with many of the objections to the standard gauge. We have never held that this point was involved in the discussion, because the break of gauge was considered to have been settled by the advocates of the narrow gauge as of little importance; and, conceding this point, we considered it right to confine our remarks to the precise localities in which the one or other gauge would be most suitable, and we have never had any hesitation in condemning the narrow gauge for the Indus Valley and the Rajpootana lines on the grounds of special fitness for the localities and interests involved. Many of the members of the Secretary of State and Governor General's Council who have supported the narrow gauge have in effect given their opinion that the Indus Valley and Peshawur lines gauge questions really involve the whole question of rejection or retention of the narrow gauge, and it is highly probable that the use of the latter will be much more restricted than was at first contemplated, if its use is not wholly applied to petty branches where it would perhaps do no harm if it did no good. We reserve comment on the comparative merits of the two gauges in an engineering point of view for a future occasion.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

It is rumoured in Kattywar that the boy claiming to succeed to the Gaddee of Jaitpore has written from England, where he at present is, to his friends in Kattywar, informing them that he has discovered, by some means or another, that the Bombay Government have decided unfavourably to his claim, and it is said that he has retained the services of Mr. Gregor Grant, formerly of the Civil Service, to represent his case to the Secretary of State for India. The interest at stake, independently of rank and dignity, represents some £15,000 per annum, and involves, moreover, some £200,000 of means in profit. This is the case in which Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent in Kattywar, stopped the delivery of judgment by telegraph.

It is customary amongst the Hindoo community to observe a fast on the day of the sun's or moon's eclipse. In the case of a solar eclipse the fast commences exactly twelve hours previous to the commencement of the eclipse, and it ends when the sun is again seen clear and distinct. That is, if the sun sets eclipsed, the fast is kept on during the whole night, until the clear sun rises next morning. With respect to to-day's eclipse of the sun, some of the Hindoo Almanacks have stated that the sun will set clear—that is, that the eclipse will be over before sunset. Other Hindoo Almanacks have copied from the English Almanacks, which state that on the 10th of October the eclipse ends generally on the earth at 6-29 P.M., give out that the sun sets eclipsed to-morrow. Devout Hindoos are therefore sadly puzzled what to do, viz. for how long or how short a time must they fast to-day. Some of the priests of the community maintain that the sun sets eclipsed, and as the fast commences 12 hours before the eclipse begins, viz. Saturday, the 10th, at 1-30 A.M., the fast must continue from that moment until sunrise on Sunday morning—say at 6 o'clock about. This is nearly 29 hours, and there is accordingly an immense perturbation in Hindoo minds, as to the prodigious length of the required fast, according to these teachers. Others of the priests contend that the sun does not set eclipsed at Bombay, and that consequently the fast terminates at sunset on Saturday. Will any of these priests who thus lead the people of this country fast themselves? We don't believe they will, either for the shorter or longer period; and our advice to all Hindoos is to follow the dictates of common sense, and to leave the priests to their own devices. Hindoo fasting means entire abstinence from food and drink; and it is monstrous to think that an entire community like the Hindoos can allow themselves to be imposed upon by priestly cunning in this manner.

From a report submitted to Government by Major Probyn, late, Acting Inspector General of Prisons, it appears that the total number of convicts confined in the jails in the Bombay Presidency (excluding those in the city of Bombay and the subordinate jails) in 1873 was 20,740, or 7 less than the previous year, and the reduction in the number of convicts admitted is most conspicuous in the case of the jails at Tanna, Rajkote, Dhoolia and Kaladgi. A considerable failing off is perceptible at Aden also, which is believed to be due to the more frequent infliction of flogging as a punishment in lieu of imprisonment. The Government are sorry to observe that the proportion of re-convicted prisoners admitted into the jails is increasing. Taking the male and female prisoners separately, the percentage of re-convictions has increased in the case of the former from 8·4 to 9·3, and in the case of the latter from 5·6 to 7·2. The general conduct of the convicts would appear to have been about [illegible] in 1873 as it was [illegible] or, if anything, about a shade [illegible] 20 cases reported in 1872 as against 16 in 1873. [illegible] large increase was caused by the escape on one occasion of 61 prisoners in a body from the Poona City Jail. The financial results for the year under review would seem to be on the whole satisfactory. The total cost of the maintenance and guarding of the convicts amounted to Rs. 4,53,963-7-9, being Rs. 23,408-13-10 below the expenditure for the same purpose in 1872; and the decreased expenditure is attributable to the great decrease in the cost of rations throughout all the jails in the Presidency, consequent upon the general fall in the price of food. The expenditure during the year on the construction of new jails amounted to the large sum of Rs. 1,09,963-12-11, being nearly Rs. 68,000 more than the charge for the same object in 1872. Government have for some time been apprehensive that too great a preference has been given to the employment of prisoners on labour assumed to be profitable, and it now is evident that in many cases, while the punishment is necessarily diminished, the money return is almost worthless.

From the last report of the operations of the police in Sind, submitted to Government, the number of cognizable crimes reported during the year 1873, shows a net increase of 364, or about 4·6 per cent. over the previous year. In the district of Shikarpoor, however, there has been an exceptionally large increase of over 41 per cent. The increase, which is for the most part in crimes of a serious nature, has been considered by Mr. McIver to be caused by the influx of foreigners into the district for employment on the railway. A decrease of more than 20 per cent. is apparent in the number of cognizable crimes in the Hyderabad District, which would seem to be the result of the increased efficiency and success of the police. It is satisfactory to note that the number of murders (28) reported to have been committed in 1873 was less by 18 than in 1872. As in previous years, so in 1873, murders were most numerous in the Shikarpoor district, where, alone, 8 crimes of this description were reported. It is creditable to the Hyderabad Police that the guilty persons in every case of murder in that district were discovered and punished. The operations of the police in connection with the offence of house-breaking were attended with less success in 1873 than they were in the previous year, and the Shikarpoor police appear comparatively to the greatest advantage, as, in, 82·6 per cent. of the cases investigated by them, the house-breakers were captured and punished. No satisfactory explanation of the circumstance has been furnished, although the Superintendent of the Kurrachee District leans to the belief that 'a bad harvest and high prices of food lead to an increase in the number of cases of house-breaking and the

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WASHINGTON, October 9. Grant...

...Alaska as Governor, succeeding...

...ceeding the resignation of the White Sulphur...

...ppointed to the South.

LONDON, October 9. The...

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sales...

...Market closed with a moderate...

...Market closed with a moderate...

Bankers' Clearances at Bombay for the week ending yesterday these clearances credits ... £750,000.

Receipts of notes ... £125,000.

Bills ... £437,500.

Bullion ...

The National Bank has declared a dividend for the half year at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

ARRIVAL OF SIR JUNG BAHADOOR IN CALCUTTA.

(SPECIAL TO THE "TIMES OF INDIA" AND THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

CALCUTTA, 7th October.

Sir Jung Bahadoor arrived in Calcutta this morning. A salute of 31 guns was fired on the arrival of the Viceroy and a guard of honour was in attendance at the Throne room of Government House, on the Governor-General's reception. Sir Jung Bahadoor was attended by the British Resident at Khatmandoo, the Foreign Under-Secretary and the Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy. The usual Durbar ceremonies were observed. A return visit will be paid by the Viceroy to His Highness on Saturday. Tiroll Gardiner has been engaged by Government for Nine months.

The last half-yearly published by the recent outbreak of dysentery on board the Rhotas, the famine was diminished considerably.

It is stated that Mr. Hobart, Acting Assistant Master Attendant of Madras, is about to proceed to Gopalpore, as Master Attendant of that Port.

The [illegible] on the 21st instant at Chittagong, leaving [illegible] will go on to Akyab in December.

Mr. Bayley, engineer of the Madras Tramway, is about to proceed to Colombo, for the purpose of constructing a line of tramway in that town. The cars of the Colombo tramway will, it is stated, be propelled by steam.

An Oolacamund paper, of Tuesday, says:—"We regret to hear that news arrived by telegram on Thursday of the death at Bangalore of H. D. Lloyd Bolger. We are told he died very suddenly of cholera. We understand that a clergyman has been appointed to the station and will shortly arrive. The Rev. W. A. Hobart, Rector of Cranwell, Lincolnshire.

A curious accident, attended with fatal results, is reported in a Ceylon paper. It appears two "sportsmen" went to a jungle to shoot hare and wild deer, and mistaking each other for game, fired at them, killing both. The occurrence being ignorantly supposed to have been purely an accident, the "sportsmen" were held blameless.

A firman has been received by the military authorities in Calcutta from Captain Boyle, at Buriter, stating that the enlistment of coolies in the Lunjai for the Lushai Expedition has been completed, and requiring that the steamers will be ready to convey them to the frontier. In the meantime the officers are collecting daily in Calcutta to carry the stores, provisions, &c., for the expedition.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Johnson, M. G., A. D. C., Secretary, Mr. Batten, Commissioner of Customs, General Ramsay, Dr. Pearson, Capt. Spence, A. D. C., and Mr. F. Baker, C. S., were to leave Nynee Tal on the 6th, on an expedition towards Hamirpur and Wan in Garhwal. His Honour will be absent three weeks in the interior, and will visit [illegible], Jawalmukh, and the Kotwara tea-plantation on his way.

Writing late on Saturday night or during the early hours of Sunday morning last, a prisoner, by name Baker, of H. M.'s 46th Foot, succeeded in escaping from the military prison at Lucknow. The flight was not discovered until daylight, and the police authorities being communicated with the country on all sides was scoured to a distance of some nine or ten miles. The man was arrested by the Gomtee bridge police, and safely returned to military custody the following afternoon.

Some rather interesting archæological discoveries are thus mentioned by a Ceylon paper:—"While [illegible] the heaps of earth in the ruins of *Anuradhapura Sacred Bo-tree*, at Anuradhapura, not only three [illegible] inscriptions were discovered in Cingalese characters, but also the eastern and southern gates of the Dhaboo-lema, the beautiful pillars of which appear to be still [illegible] and resisting their colours. A photographer has been for three months past engaged in taking views of the ruins.

Our correspondent writes from Rajcote on the 5th instant:—The Political Agent, Colonel Anderson, left for the districts this morning under the salute of 31 guns. He was accompanied by the Commissioner of Police. There has been a general muster of Political Officers, who, after a short stay at Rajcote, will return to Rajcote about the 20th, in consequence of the approaching departmental examination that will be held at the station under the presidency of the Judicial Assistant, Mr. J. F. Lely, C.S.

His Excellency Sir Charles Staveley, the new Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Kirkee from Bombay on Thursday afternoon, and was received with the usual salute due to his rank. By order of General Grant all military reception was confined to the Bridge of Can Kirkee station, so it was not a public affair, as stated as it would otherwise have been. His Excellency, a local paper says, who is well remembered by a few of the officers now serving, looks quite well and as energetic as ever, nearly as spare as he was when in command of the Jubbulpore.

The Darjeeling Planters' Association have been discussing the subject of the terminus of the Northern Bengal Railway. Major Lindsay, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway, waited upon the meeting and showed that the line had been sanctioned by Government as far as the river Kurla, and that it would be all probability be brought still nearer to the hills. The terminus, he considered, should, for the general convenience, be kept as centrally as possible, and should at some stage which would admit of a branch being carried on either to Teesta, Selim, or Balasun valley at some future time. The members of the Association agreed with Major Lindsay that a site [illegible] near Kurseilor Selim, say Adalpore, would be the most suitable, and it was resolved that the same should be recommended to Government.

Mr. Hogarth, C.S., proposes making a tour of the Punjab and N. W. Provinces, and with a view thereto has addressed a circular to the [illegible] stations and at each, to the Fine of Rail[illegible] it gives notice that he will be at each [illegible] provided that the [illegible] shall be guaranteed for the [illegible] and that [illegible] to replace a [illegible] during the absence of the [illegible] at his disposal. The [illegible] Mr. Hogarth [illegible] guest [illegible]

Mr. Baldwin, the [illegible] ...verend Mr. Baldwin to [illegible] ...ster in and, as a brilliant speculation [illegible] ...the proposed Cathedral at [illegible]

If Mr. Baldwin," says our contemporary, "is [illegible] other supporters of the movement, a new [illegible] were to agitate the subject, [illegible] ...the Rs. 1,200 could be [illegible] ...ries obtained."

A recent observer says:—"While India is represented by the London fourmalin a condition of the 'poor white' difficulty, and the United States are on the verge of internecine war over the 'free black' problem, the Guardian Boards of London are in session, afflicted by 'a plurality.' [illegible] is perambulating the metropolis and every evening looks in at the nearest casual ward, of course finds accommodation, but next morning refuses to do his 'task of work.' Generally, as he remains profoundly dumb, the poor law officials dismissed him in despair; on twice he has been brought before the magistrate, before whom in his air of the [illegible] melancholy, [illegible] he gets off with 'a caution,' not a word of which he seems to understand. When last heard of, he was 'doing' the round of the East London casual wards with 'dumb' [illegible] sentence. Perhaps, after all, he is some 'special correspondent' about to treat the public to some [illegible]

Intelligence was received at Madras from Coimbatore by telegraph last Monday, announcing the death there of Colonel John Bolford Doveton, of the 3rd Regiment Madras Cavalry, and British Consular Agent at Pondicherry. Colonel Doveton was, about two years ago appointed to succeed the late Mr. Norton and was very much respected by the public of the French capital in Southern India. He entered the Madras army in 1841, and was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1850. The deceased officer served to the full term of his service in the Southern Mahratta Country during part of 1845, and was engaged in suppressing the insurrection at Shorapore in 1858. The name of Doveton," says the *Madras Standard*, "is honoured in Madras in connection with one of the largest and most useful educational institutions, and the deceased officer is, we believe, a close relative of Captain Doveton, who bequeathed so large a share of his fortune for the establishment of the College now existing in Vepery."

From a paper lately read before the Statistical Society by Mr. W. H. Miller, of the Army Medical Department, it appears that in that period 663 deaths were reported as due to suicide, and were thus distributed. The number of white troops serving in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India averaged annually 74,408, 73,507, and 80,960, respectively. The respective deaths by suicide during the ten years were 250, 130, and 274, these figures showing that suicide was considerably more prevalent in India than among the other portions of the force. The Registrar-General's tables state that during the ten years 1861-70, the deaths from the same cause among the male population in England, were in the annual ratio of 6.40 per 1,000, or one-fourth less than those of the troops in India, which averaged annually 9.468 per 1,000. His as to the ratio of suicides in the British Army when compared with the civil population, it is lower than in the French or Belgian Armies, considerably under the ratio in the Prussian Army, and less than half that of the Austro-Hungarian Army.

The following is the latest official intelligence regarding the prospects of the crops:—Favourable rain has fallen during the fifteen days over the whole of the recently distressed districts. Autumn crop yield better than supposed. Winter crop mostly secure, except parts of Burdwan and Hooghly, where some failure apprehended. Numbers on works and charitable relief, end of September, about six hundred thousand. Relief operations and expenditure may cease 15th October every where, except Burdwan and Hooghly. Some skeleton relief establishments retained temporarily in worst districts. Stock taken of grain stores. Anticipated surplus grain stores in interior of the districts, about 45,000 tons by close of operations; besides small reserve in Calcutta. Disposal of surplus grain in interior not yet determined. [illegible] Relief roads surveyed and [illegible] serviceable than was expected. Owing to early close of operations, famine expenditure may be somewhat below estimate.

A correspondent in Kulu writes to the Lahore paper as follows:—"The weather in Kulu is very fine, the mornings cold, but the long drought has destroyed all the crop of Indian corn, in many fields, there not being one pod. Lieutenant-Colonel Keyes and a number of tourists are at the 'Hotel,' and every lodging is full. Colonel Cox left some days ago. There have been fewer tourists passing through to Cashmere this year than there usually are. In a month all will be leaving for the festivities at Palampore, where it is expected those native merchants who come down in the autumn from Leh and Ladakh will offer their merchandize for sale, at least so much of it as may not be picked out here by the shrewd Sirdar of Leh—such, however, is their usual way of doing, that they seldom sell a fine piece and unfringed. The Kulu they naturally ask more for their goods, and even their gold dust than it would be worth as gold mohurs, and prefer taking everything to the plains, where they are *obliged* to sell at the lowest prices. It is said that over 50 tons of antimony were extracted *per month* during the late season from the Mines at Shiort by only seven miners.

The Calcutta news-writer of the *Delhi Gazette* says:—A rumour is prevalent that two battalions of the Ameer's troops in Buddukshan have gone over to Meer Jehandar Shah and that the Meer of Chitral has granted *khillats* and presents to the officers and sepoys of the battalions. It is also reported that the Afghan chiefs in Buddukshan have subscribed two hundred thousand rupees, which has been given to Meer Jehandar Shah to oppose the Ameer's troops. There is no doubt that there is something wrong in Buddukshan but no one dares to say anything in Cabul. The Ameer is sending troops daily towards that place. —The following news is given by the Ameer's Peishkhidmut. The Ameer was heard to say, 'I do not know what to do about Herat affairs. I make up my mind at one time to leave Cabul for that place, but when I refer to Sirdar Yakoob Khan's letters, in which he states the moment I left Cabul I am lost, I am obliged to change my mind. The Sirdar speaks badly of Ghum Khan, Safdar Ali, and Nasir Hoosin Ali, the only men I can trust, and wishes me to dismiss them. Sirdar Yakoob Khan throws all blame on the above-named chief in advising me not to allow the British Yarkand Mission to pass through Afghanistan.' The Cabul chiefs say that the Ameer and Sirdar Yakoob Khan are very cunning. To make a fair show to the public the Ameer has been sending Meer Ashore Ahmed Khan, Shahgasse Sheredit Hasan, Nasiem Khan Kabooleo, Hamza Joolla Khan and Ghoolla Khan, Chiltuzo, to advise the Sirdar to obey the Ameers order's, but such is not the case; there is something covert in all this.—

Messrs. Cutler, Palmer, & Co., write to us as follows:—

Our Mr. Palmer, who was at Bordeaux at the time of the mail leaving, writes the following report as the result of his impressions during a time he had just made through the finest classified vineyards of the Gironde. The vintagers of both sexes, young and old, are now busy stripping their scissors and putting their baskets busy stripping their scissors and putting their baskets to rights, in view of the gathering of the grapes, which will commence on or about the 15th inst., on most points at once of these vine-growing districts. It is yet very early to pronounce judgment with absolute certainty on the ultimate results of the approaching vintage, but on the favourable appearance of the vines and the stage of maturity at which the grapes have already arrived, the practical and experienced connoisseur we have met, at Pauillac Saint-Julien, Margaux, Chateau Larose, and in fact in all the districts we have seen here for many a year. The genial summer sunbeams that preceded this warm genial weather which we are still enjoying have done wonders in filling out the grapes to their fullest extent. Greatly to the gratification of the Bordelais a clear visible over-ripening to the ripening of the fruit is observable over there. The grapes were never more abundant; they are all of unusually good size, perfectly healthy, delicious[illegible] and juicy, without any admixture of burst or rotten berries; and those are all the characteristics required to constitute a magnificent yield both as regards quality and quantity.

Notwithstanding the prize of 500,000 francs offered by the French government some time ago, to anyone who should find an efficacious remedy for the *phylloxera* ravages, the new scourge of the vines (which first commenced operations in the year 1869, and has since made such fearful havoc in the vineyards of Provence, Roussillon, Languedoc, &c.) still continues to baffle the ingenuity of vine-growers and has begun to show itself on the banks of the Gironde, but, hitherto its appearance in the vicinity of Bordeaux have been few and far between. Only two or three days since our Mr. Palmer had occasion to pay a visit to the brandy manufacturing districts, and while being shown into one of the immense cellars above ground where no end of huge vats (each representing about eighty hogsheads of cognac) are to be seen symetrically set in beautiful rows, he was told by his cicerone the owner of the establishment—that in consequence of the alarm created by the depredations of the *phylloxera* in the Charente and Charente-Inferieure the price of landed property of the neighbourhood of Pamac, Cognac, &c., was usually going down. One of the [illegible] had found a remedies suggested for the [illegible] to lay bare the foot of the vine-tree down to the roots, and bathe it well with soapy water containing one or two [illegible] doses of Dr. Leroy's "Notre Dame de Lourdes." Our opinion is that one of the causes of this new disease is the bad quality of the manure obtained by chemical processes. The adhesion of the food given to the vines must of necessity have something to do with the breeding of the microscopic and destructive insects.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES OF THE ROORKEE COLLEGE.

The following is a list of the candidates that have passed successful examinations for admission into the Civil Engineer class of the Thomason College at the examns commencing on the 1st November:—

Order No.	No.		Age	Total Marks.
1	50	Henry Granville	18	559
2	47	Francis M. Woodroffe	18	515
3	8	Alfred Martin Bentley	19	503
4	53	Thomas W. Daley	18	488
5	51	Charles Edward Russell	18	435
6	23	William Macdonald		446
7	24	Charles Harris, [illegible]		441
8	20	Henry Edward Grant	20	438
9	54	Charles W. Bodley	18	424
10	37	Lewis John Sydenham Evans	18	415
11	26	Hew Bevil Anthony	19	410
12	29	William Banks Gwyther		418
13	33	William Montgomerie Greig	18	402
14	9	Charles Alexander Rose	18	389
		Infantry.		
1	13	Bakshi Rano Singh	20	517
2	15	Krishna Chandra Sirkar	20	512
3	12	Prayaga Sinha, B.A.	22	410
4	14	Rup Chand	19	407
5	11	Trilokanath Mukerjee	21	405
6	10	Krishna Chandra Bandhopadhyay	21	402

CHESS.

The following was lately played between two of the members of the Bombay Chess Club. We refrain from comments, but invite them especially as to the closing positions:—

White.		Black.	
1	K B to B 3	1	Q to K 4
2	K Kt to B 3	2	P to Q 4
3	P to Q 4	3	P to Q B 3
4	P takes P	4	Q takes P
5	K to B 2	5	Q takes P
6	Q takes P	6	P to K 3
7	Q to Q 4	7	Q Kt to B 3
8	Q to K 4	8	Q to Q 2
9	P to K 5	9	Kt to B 3
10	B to Q 3	10	Kt to K Kt 5
11	K to K 2	11	Castles
12	P to K 3	12	Kt to B 5
13	P to K 4	13	Kt to B 4
14	Kt to Q 2	14	Kt to K 4
15	Q to Q 3	15	Kt to Kt 5 ch
16	K to K sq	16	Kt takes K' ch
17	P takes Kt	17	Q to Kt 5 ch
18	K to Q 2	18	Q to B 7 ch
19	K Covers	19	P takes P
20	Q to B 4 ch	20	K to B 2

White resigns.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB SPORTS.

We need scarcely remind our readers of the Sports, under the auspices of the Football Club which come off this afternoon. A tent has been erected at the usual place, on the Esplanade, for the accommodation of visitors, and the well known Mr. Smith, of "the Bunder," will have another for the sale of those cool, cunning, and celebrated refreshers for which his establishment is so justly celebrated. The proceedings will commence at half-past three precisely, and the different events will come off in the following order:—

Long Kicking	3.30
Long Jump	4.0
Hurdle Race	4.15
High Jumps	4.29
100 yards Handicap	4.30
Putting the Shot	4.45
150 yards Handicap	4.55
Potato Scurry, over 5 hurdles, 1 mile	5.0
Football Race	5.15
Three-leg Race	5.45
Police Race	6.0

The Band of H. M.'s 20th Regiment N.I. will, by kind permission of the Colonel and Officers, be in attendance and enliven the proceedings by the following

PROGRAMME.

1.	March	Agatheu
2.	Overture	Concert
3.	[illegible]	Martha
4.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.	Fantasia	The Rose of Tyrol
6.	Valse	The Adieu
7.	Galop	The Zig Zag

A second concert by Signor Isoli was given in the Town Hall on Thursday evening last to a large and thoroughly appreciative audience. All the various pieces composing the programme were excellently rendered, the quartette in the first part, and the duetto from La Favorita in the second part, being especially attractive. The soprano solo from "Maria," and Bishop's "Should he upbraid?" (which latter piece was substituted for the duetto in the second part. Mr Isoli's [illegible] were received with much applause, as also the ever welcome singing of the gentleman who gave the tenor solo. The piano solo, by a young lady, who is, without doubt, the most talented performer Bombay possesses, were all that could be desired, and the satisfaction of the audience was freely evinced in the repeated "encores," which were kindly responded to. The duets solo was played with taste and execution, and was a very pleasant feature in the evening's entertainment. The Soldiers' Chorus "from" Faust," by members of the Glee Club, brought to a harmonious close a very pleasant musical evening. We think the amateurs who so kindly respond in the manner to the calls of Signor Isoli are worthy of our lasting gratitude, as doing so much to lighten the monotony of the present dull season.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Glee	The winds whistle cold	Bishop.
	Members of the Glee Club.	
Quartette	Martha, Guarda che occhi	Flotow.
	Soprano, Mez. Soprano, Tenor, and Baritono.	
Scena ed Aria	Il Talismano	Balfe.
	Baritone Sol.	
Piano Solo	Bonnie Mallie Morison	Brissac.
	Lady Amateur.	
Romanza	Maria	Flotow.
	Soprano Solo.	
Duetto (by desire)	In vivo e Tomo	Campana.
	Mez. Soprano e Baritono.	

PART II.

Aria di Chiesa	Fiata Signore	Scudellari
	Tenor Solo.	
Flute Solo	Fantasia, Barbiere di Siviglia	Tulou.
Duetto	Mi balza in petto	Gabussi.
	Soprano e Mez. Soprano.	
Piano Solo	The Last Rose of Summer	Thalberg.
	Lady Amateur	
Grand Duetto	La Favorita	Donizetti.
	Mez Soprano e Tenor.	
Chorus	Soldiers' Chorus, Faust	Gounod.
	Members of the Glee Club.	

FLOODS IN THE KISTNA DISTRICT.

On September 28th, the Kistna river at Beyswarah reached the unprecedented height of 39 feet 5 inches—or 10 feet 5 inches over the anicut, this being four feet higher than he ever been recorded since the construction of the anicut in 1853. Great alarm is felt at Beyswarah by the natives, who are doing poojah at the river. They are watching with the greatest interest the precautionary measures being taken by the Superintending Engineer to strengthen the head works, which are in considerable danger, the leakage through the masonry being very alarming. The water is within 2 inches of the top of the lock gates, and has risen above the level of the bridge, which has been banded up to prevent the water getting into the town. Villages above the anicut on both sides of the river are entirely submerged, and nearly all the houses destroyed, and the people are taking refuge on the hills and high ground. The Superintending Engineer has sent boats to assist the villagers on the east side, and the Sub-Collector and Police Officer of Guntoor, are at the other side of the river, doing all in their power to assist and relieve the sufferings of the unhappy people. The river bank is breached in many places, flooding the country for miles on every side. The whole of the country between the river and Musulipatam canal is one sheet of water, and most of the villages are partly destroyed. Musulipatam canal has suffered very severely, the water from the river having breached both banks, in many places flooding the country to the east beyond the Hyderabad road, which is three feet under water. All traffic on the canal is, of course, stopped. Every endeavour is being made by the D. P. W. to close the breaches, and help the people; but it is impossible to do much until the river subsides. Great alarm is felt about the island of Divy, which must be entirely under water; nothing has been heard of it, as all communication is stopped both to and from that place, and it is feared the natives must be suffering hunger and loss of life. The water has got into the lower parts of Masulipatam, and the Sooburg Bandar and the Bunder on the western side of the Kistna; the Bank canal bunds are fearfully damaged, and the country submerged, but no particulars are yet known of the loss of life and property caused by the floods.—*Correspondent Madras Times.*

WEATHER REPORTS.

CHANANORE, 7th October, 4 p.m.—Weather clear, wind west, thermometer 81.

CANNANORE, 8th October, 4-30 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 85, barometer 29·91.

MANGALORE, 9th October, 10 a.m.—Weather fair, wind north-east and south-west, thermometer maximum 85, minimum 74, barometer 29·76.

TELLICHERRY, 9th October, 5 p.m.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 86, barometer 29·80.

VIZAGAPATAM, 9th October, 5-15 a.m.—Weather clear, wind west, calm, thermometer 85.

"THE BOMBAY TATTLER."

Those who recollect the stations of the G. I. P. Railway Company as they were a few years ago, and who have seen them as they are now, cannot but testify to the marked improvement which has taken place in their appearance. The metamorphosis is owing chiefly, if not solely, to the encouragement by the Company amongst their employés, of that innate love of horticulture, which is supposed to be dormant in the bosoms of all mankind, and which causes every man, sooner or later, to invest in a very large straw hat, a pair of thick soled boots, and an impracticable pruning knife, and to go meandering about his compound pulling up weeds and hacking at plants for one whole week, at the end of which period either he gets the fever or his mallee resigns. The form of encouragement held out by the Railway Company to their servants, I believe, is a handsome bonus by way of prize, yearly, to the station-masters who show the best results in their gardening. The inducement offered, at all events, is attended with most satisfactory salts. Whereas formerly an engine dragged you in the heat of the day panting and snorting into a station which looked depressingly dry and frizzled up, you now glide in amongst green leaves, bright flowers, and glistening forms, that not only look—but, what is more to the point—feel cool and refreshing; the eye, instead of resting on bare walls and dusty posts, is relieved by prettily, and in many cases, really tastefully arranged plants, shrubs and flowers, shady trees and pleasant looking gravelled walks. It is, however, perhaps questionable whether the hanging boxes of ferns which are seen at some of the stations, though very pretty in effect, are not somewhat in the way. Some of them appear to be suspended hardly, if at all, over six feet above the platform, and a tallish passenger, I should think, might find himself occasionally apprised of that fact by having his hat knocked off or receiving a rather smart contusion on the head. Others of these boxes are suspended higher, but tendrils trail over their sides to certainly below five feet from the ground. Tickled on the nape of the neck, by one of these, a nervous passenger might easily imagine himself to be invaded by scorpions or other objectionable parties, and squirm about and feel uncomfortable accordingly. The very highest of these boxes, I should think, would be hardly out of the reach of a porter with a load on his head. However, the gardening on the whole is unquestionably a success. The very porters seem to have taken to it. At the Sion station, the other day, I noticed a perfectly accidian-looking little dwelling. All that could be seen was one mass of large bright green-leaved creepers, and the only indication of the little hut which it enveloped was a small door-way which probably would admit of a person going in but not closely. Of the hut itself not one vestige was visible. I almost expected to see a very small shepherdess, with a very large crook, emerge from the door and lead out her flock. To abide in such a dwelling-place with Angelina Jane would some years ago have been my very ideal of mundane felicity. But—must I confess it?—upon looking at it the other day, though it looked quite charming as a picture, I could not help fancying it must be too earwigsy and caterpillary a place to be altogether comfortable as a residence.

Bombay, from all accounts, seems at present to be perfectly over-run with snakes. Go where you will, you hear of snakes having been either killed or seen, and though the snakes which have been exhibited to me as trophies of the intrepidity of my friends are certainly most of them very small and usually of a very harmless description, [illegible] without exception as cobras of the deadliest species or pythons of extraordinary dimensions. The long grass and thick vegetation which just now abounds in and almost every compound are no doubt thickly and convenient cover for reptiles, but it is sincerely to be hoped that there are none in the whole island half the number which old Bothersby, for instance, is prepared to make an affidavit he sees daily disporting themselves in his compound. The stories that many folks about the "cassid warrants" are marvellous, and range from snakes under your pillow to snakes up your trowsers. He usually describes the subject of his story as haunted with a vague, mysterious presentiment of some impending danger, circumstantially related how, when and where he was stung, and dramatically winding up with a "Glad, Sir, in forty minutes he was as dead as Pharoah's! I was there and saw the whole thing." Which places the matter beyond the pale of argument. But the other evening, though we all laughed as usual at Bothersby's stories and presentiments, Jones seemed to listen with considerable attention. Jones—the gay, the volatile, surely did not believe in presentiments? No, he could not say he exactly believed in that sort of thing, he said, in reply to the direct question—but there was sometimes more in them than might appear at first sight—he had at one time been as incredulous on these matters as we were, but an episode in his own personal experience had impressed him very much.

"You're a sensible young man," said Bothersby, button-holing him.

He had been spending a few weeks, Jones related, in rather a wild place up country a few years ago. It was about as snaky a place as you could wish to see, but he never troubled himself much about snakes, and somehow, though he walked about a good deal in the long grass, he never encountered one out of doors, though there were said to be great numbers about. Well, one night he turned into bed as usual without an idea about snakes in his head. Somehow that night he felt unaccountably apprehensive of some imminent peril which made him sleepless. At length, however, overcome by the fatigue of the day, he did fall asleep and had a most horrible nightmare. He dreamt that there was a huge cobra in bed with him, and that [illegible] and cool glittering eyes it was hovering over him fascinating him with some powerful spell and rendering him quite helpless to move a muscle or utter a cry. He awoke, he said, in an agony, and as he opened his eyes in the [illegible] of something having suddenly withdrawn from before his face. But once fully awake he laughed at his dream, and attributed it to the cold salad and pickled pork of which he had partaken somewhat freely at supper, and in a little while he fell asleep again. Strange to say he had the very same dream over again.

"Good," exclaimed old Botherby, "I know what's coming.

"Well, Sir, when I woke the second time," continued Jones, "I confess I felt oppressed with an indefinite but overpowering terror, but once more I quelled my fears, though not so successfully as before. Again I fell asleep, and by Jove, Sir, again I had the very identical dream for the third time. I awoke this time fearfully agitated, for I felt convinced I saw something quickly but silently glide under my pillow.

"Proceed with your interesting narrative, Sir," said Botherby, nodding his head approvingly at Jones and reproachfully at us for our previous unbelief. "Explain to those flippant young men why you now believe in presentiments.

"So convinced was I," proceeded Jones, "that there was a snake under my pillow, that for the moment my determination to satisfy myself on this point mastered even my horror. With bedewed brow and starting eye-balls I lifted the pillow. Immediately under the pillow itself I could see first one nothing, but I perceived one end of the sheet slightly raised and, even to my horror-stricken touch, it was perceptibly soft. I lifted the sheet hurriedly, and to my terrified gaze was disclosed——

"A co-oo-co-oo-obra!" exclaimed Botherby triumphantly.

"No, Sir," responded Jones, "the *mamma mattras*!!"

The decanter which Botherby launched at Jones's head, the latter artfully evaded, but the stranger who was entering at the moment, and whom it knocked down, threatens Botherby with actions at law, civil and criminal. As for Botherby himself, he has not been heard to relate a snake story lately, and when last seen he was pounding his ponderous [illegible] on the floor and vowing that, "Curse, Sir, let me only catch that precious young scoundrel, and I'll pound every blessed bone in him to a jelly, Sir."

A HINT TO THE TOWN COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Since the Town Council is about re-opening negotiations for the purchase of land for burial purposes on the Flats, it may be useful for the members to know that Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company have lately sold, or, it may be, are about to sell, about a lac square yards of land at Worlee at the price of about 2½ (two and a half) annas per square yard, and the land is besides far more valuable than any in the middle of the Flats.

Now, as every body knows that the Municipality require land on the Flats, would it not be better if the Town Council were to invite offers from intending sellers by public tenders?

8th October. B.

THE HON. Mr. BYTHELL AND THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The truly amusing proceedings on the meeting of the Bombay Press Company, in which the Hon. Mr. Bythell plays so prominent a role, have recalled to my mind a fact which shows that the honourable gentleman's deeds are not always in accordance with his words. In this instance they are even diametrically opposed to each other.

My information on very good authority is to the effect that only last season, i.e. early in this year, one of the Berar Agents of Mr. Bythell's firm bought in preference from middlemen instead of from the ryots, and I hear that he had orders to do so from the firm. Now, considering that the middlemen have by the exactions of European merchants been nearly entirely driven off the Berar markets, it would seem strange that just now Mr. Bythell should uphold them, while he declares himself before the Cotton Frauds Commission as it these men had no more deadly enemy than the honourable gentleman himself.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Bombay, October.

MAJOR MAYNE VERSUS A NATIVE ON THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have just seen Major Mayne's further letter in your issue of the 5th instant, and will offer a very few remarks at present, as I addressed you at considerable length only the other day.

Your correspondent, in effect, puts forth two propositions which need only to be clearly stated to show that they are scarcely specimens of sorrere reasoning.

Proposition First.—Major Mayne has conceived a certain cause for a hitherto unexplained phenomenon connected with the Transit of Venus. He now learns that certain scientific men in France have been taying to discover the cause of the said phenomenon. He, *therefore*, concludes that the cause he has conceived is the right one, or has, at least, received corroboration.

Proposition Second.—Major Mayne has announced his opinion that the objects-glass of the telescope produces an image of the Sun and of Venus, proportionately representing the distances of the two bodies, and further, proportionately representing even the sphericity of the Sun. He now learns that the camera employed in ordinary photography presents a curved field. He, *therefore*, concludes that his opinion regarding the proportionate distances of the images of the Sun and of Venus, and regarding the sphericity of the former image is correct, or has, at least, received corroboration.

In respect to the first proposition, your correspondent may be safely left to his own reflection.

In respect to the second proposition, I need only refer him to my first letter, wherein I explained the difference between the focalisation of terrestrial and, therefore, near objects, and of celestial and, therefore very remote objects.

Major Mayne will, doubtless, hear from his friends in England on the subject. I am sure he will favour me with any statements of any friends which go to confirm or corroborate him. But I hope there [illegible] of science will [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF SHIPS FROM MAJOR MAINE

7th October.

THE NEW PINDOO BURIAL-GROUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On perusing the report of the meeting held by the Town Council, which appeared in your issue of yesterday's date, I happened to stumble against something that tickled my fancy a great deal. I allude to the new but prejudicial scheme contemplated by our Municipal Commissioners in converting the piece of land—situated on the side of the D'Lisle and Clerk Roads, and facing the Victoria Gardens—into a Hindoo burial-ground. The site chosen seems decidedly a bad one and, from a sanitary point of view, detrimental to the health of those residing in that part of the island. Mr. Pedder must be aware that "Clerk Road" is one of the fashionable thoroughfares of Bombay, inasmuch as residences on Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, and Land consequently utilize the road when driving down to the Esplanade, the Victoria Gardens, or to Mazagon [illegible] however, cease to may appear in the interests of the Hindoo population by securing a cheap spot of ground for the interment of their dead, still, considering the close proximity it has to the neighbourhood of Byculla and Chinchpoogly, and considering still further, that the deterioration that will be caused to this healthy locality (situated so advantageously towards the west) by such a project being put into force, the Municipal Commissioners should consider it as a sufficient ground to justify him in relinquishing the idea which, unfortunately, was premature in him.

It is a recognised fact, Sir, that several of the poorer classes of Hindoos bury their dead in a very careless manner, several of the graves being hardly sufficient in depth to prevent the effluvia of the decomposed corpses issuing from the earth. Looking, therefore, to the serious danger that would affect the public health, consequent on such burials, it would seem essentially necessary that a burial-ground should be allotted to the Hindoo population of Bombay at a distance from the heart of the city, in the same manner as in the case of the Christian burial-ground.

Trusting, Sir, that you will be good enough to give the letter a space in your valuable journal—I have, &c.,

A. B.

Abbot Place, 9th October.

THE DRAINAGE OF THE CITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that Mr. Pedder has come back, perhaps steps will soon be taken to improve our drains: they want improvement very badly, they have little or no fall, and many of them are positively dangerous. For instance, take that one running past Mr. Stevens' stable in Cheney Bazaar road: it is positively dangerous. The smells from our drains are very offensive, and surely must injure our health,—and our babies, particularly, must suffer from them. To an [illegible] uninitiated, the improvement of the drains and filling up of low-lying ground, so that the houses and chawls of the poor will not be flooded as they are now now, seem to be works of far greater importance than the removal of the night-soil depot from Carnac Bunder, which nobody, not even Dr. Blaney, pretends injures the public health.

The Carnac Bunder depot is merely an inconvenience to the Port Trustees and a few fastidious ashlis. The Port Trustees have carefully fostered the idea of its being a nuisance, so carefully indeed, that many people half believe them. I would ask the Municipality to hesitate before spending a large sum of money in the removal of the depot to the money can be spent much better. There are a thousand more crying wants in the city. When our open drains have been so constructed that there will be an easy flow of water through them—when all the marshy and fever-producing spots in the island have been filled—when our miloh cattle stables have been so improved that we will be sure of getting a healthy supply of milk—when our streets and slums have been reformed so as to admit air and light within them—when there is such a plentiful supply of Vehar water that all our drinking cesspools can be closed—then, I say, let the Municipality spend money in removing the night-soil outside the town; but till then let them hesitate.

Taxation is heavy enough without increasing it for the carrying out of fanciful and wild schemes. If there is anything to be made out of our night-soil, shrewd business men will be sure to take it up and work it.

BOUSTERSWELL.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe) having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any Cocoa in the World for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Resistance of Digestion—and especially high Delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and surpasses every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and grand concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, and may be obtained in packets and tins, labelled with their name, from all Groc

INDIAN NEWS.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 26th of September there were 295 deaths in Calcutta, being an increase of 22 over those of the previous week. The death-rate rose to 42 per 1,000 per annum. There were two deaths from small-pox, 18 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhœa, 6 from cholera, 109 from fevers, and 115 from "other causes." The deaths are thus classified: 9 Christians, 203 Hindus, and 13 Mahomedans.

A MURDER COMMITTED AT DARJEELING.—It is our painful duty to record a fatal accident in the station last Monday. When the deluge of rain was at its height, almost the whole side of the hill came down on the house recently built by Mr. Rossmond just above Mr. Philipps's shop, completely destroying the house, and killing one of his younger children, by covering it with debris. The whole family had a very narrow escape of being crushed to death in the ruins. All sympathise with Mr. and Mrs. Rossmond in their bereavement.—*Darjeeling News.*

JACKALS.—The jackals are getting very impudent. Last week one of this interesting species of animals was seen, at midday, running down the Montgomery Road, with a fowl in his mouth. The same, or another of the same kin, has been noticed in the day-time, prowling round the houses of the dwellers at the Club and Golf Ground. People had better keep sharp eye on their poultry—and subscribe to the hounds. We begin this notice will not encourage any pilfering on the part of two-legged jackals with a view of laying the blame on the four footed rogues.—*Neelgherry Courier.*

ARREST OF CLERKS AT UMBER.—We are given to understand that, a few days ago, the police succeeded in arresting a couple of well connected colours in their pious of business at Umber. It appears there were *three* persons concerned in the offence, one of whom for some reason yet unknown, turned "Queen's evidence" or rather informant, and thus one night suddenly brought the police upon his accomplices while they were busily engaged in turning out counterfeit coin. The plan of detection seems to have been formed between the informant and Mr. Khanjin.—*Bombay Spectator.*

POOR MADRAS!—The *Nellgherry Courier* has heard from shipping Agents at the Presidency that trade is being rapidly diverted to other ports, the western coast especially, and that Madras will soon become another Pulicat—a place that had seen its best days. The behaviour of the Pier at Madras, we think, should be a caution for sanctioning any harbour scheme. The greater part of the Pier, is a pocketed-up wreck; there is no saying how soon the part that has remained intact will become a wreck also. If trade in Madras is really becoming what the shipping agents represent it, money spent upon the harbour will be money thrown away, unless, indeed, there is good grounds for believing that the construction of a harbour will bring back the lost trade. This is truly comforting.—*Madras Athenæum.*

HUMAN MATERIALS.—A young man of the Brahmin caste, named Woosoo Churn, inhabitant of Khairah, in Zilla Hoogly, was tried by the Sessions Judge of that District on Friday last, for having killed his mother. It appears that he received a criminal attachment for a woman, of a very inferior (*doom*) caste, for which his mother was highly displeased with him, and quarrels unfortunately took place between them. On the 4th Bhadro last, a quarrel of an unusual character ensued in connection with his kept woman, as I Woosoo Churn, giving way to his brutal anger, committed the murder of his mother. The Jury gave a verdict of "guilty," and the presiding Judge, Mr. H. J. Prinsep, has sentenced the culprit to death. The papers, we understand, have been sent to the High Court for confirmation or otherwise of the sentence.

THE POST OFFICE BANK NOTE ROBBERY AT OOTACAMUND.—The loser of the four one-hundred rupees Government notes, the loss of which has been noticed in former issues, has addressed the Post-Master General on the subject of his loss being made good to him. The answer he has received to the effect that the Post Department is not liable for such losses. It will be remembered that the notes were stolen from the table in the Post Office, immediately after the cover containing them was registered. We believe the Loss interested memorialising Government, as the opinion is that Postal officials are responsible in a case like the one in question. A third note has been cashed in Madras. Whoever the thief is he is not a novice in the art of how to trace cash, he discovered, as to how the notes reach the bank. The action of Government in this case will be worth watching, as the matter is of great public importance.—*Nellgherry Courier.*

THE CANNING TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Canning Testimonial Committee was held at the British Indian Association Rooms on Monday, the 9th September 1872, at 4 P.M. Lord Chief Rogers in the chair], the Hon Raja Rajendra Dutt, Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Mun ul Mulk Syud Ameer, Esquire Babu Kristo Das Pal. The proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A statement of accounts was submitted and passed, which showed receipts amounting to Rs. 52,151-12-0 and expenditure amounting to Rs. 21,132-8-0, the balance has been invested in four-per-cent. Government Securities. The Chairman expressed his regret at the death of Mr. Foley, telegraphic intelligence of which had been received in this country and urged the necessity of prompt action by the London Committee for the erection of the late Lord Canning. The following resolution was carried: "That a letter be addressed to the Committee in London, signed by the Chairman, requesting them to make such arrangements as they may think best, consistent with the death of Mr. Foley, with a view to secure the services of a first-class artist for the completion of the statue as early as possible, with full powers to settle with the sculptor of Mr. Foley, and to take such other steps as they may deem necessary towards that end, and also appointing them of the condition of the fund.—*Englishman.*

HEAVY SHOWER AT DARJEELING.—The fall of last week, as well as Sunday and Monday, were characterised in this district by probably the heaviest and most destructive fall of rain on record. As far as we can gather the damage done is as follows. A portion of a house in the Teral has fallen down, the pukkun bridge over the stream opposite Jumsoo Bustee, of course carrying away the same bridge and a large quantity of toon planking stored near the former left bank of the stream. Portions of the cart road were rendered impassable for carts by numerous bridges being carried away, and by a considerable quantity of heavy land slips. For several days no Burdock trains arrived from below, and it is certain to be a considerable time before the road can be put into its ordinary state of repair. A large landslip has destroyed a large amount of tea plant on the Singell estate. The new *Tagdahdin* has been rendered impassable. The bridge over the Pachoon *Jolna*, between Monds Koole and Nahore, has been carried away, and the hill sides are literally seamed with landslips. Here, in Darjeeling, besides the terrible accident alluded to in another paragraph, an enormous mass of earth and rock fell from the North-East side of the Observatory Hill, crushing in a portion of a row of outhouses belonging to the Grange. Strange to say, the very same buildings were injured last year by an immense rock falling on them from the same side of the hill. The Birch Hill road was in one place completely blocked up. The remainder of the Municipal roads have, however, escaped severe damage, thanks probably to good drainage. As said long ago, during the storm and gale, during the last week in September 1874, will be forgotten in this district.—*Darjeeling Times.*

TREAT TO THE CHILDREN AT LOVE GATE ASYLUM OVERCOMED.—This event long looked forward to by the children came off on Tuesday last. A great many gentry attended, promising amongst whom were H. E the Commander-in-Chief, Lady Haines, the Hon H S Cunningham, and several others of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief's Staff, all doing their utmost to make the day a success. Tents were pitched in a valley below the Asylum, and the early part of the day was devoted to riding, athletic sports and gymnastics. The dinner-table, we suppose we ought to say, the dinner boy-and-gig,—was well eaten of for, and the children were well pleased accordingly. The band, which we heard for the first time, played very nicely, and its state of remarkable credit upon the band master. The band has quite a military appearance, the boys having broad yellow bands round their caps, and red piping on their jackets. When the sports and dinner had ended, the boys fell in and gave hearty cheers for their entertainers, &c., after which they adjourned to the school-room, where a small stage had been erected. Songs and theatricals closed the day's proceedings, the latter being an adaptation of Sullivan's version of Cox and Box. Whether it was that the audience amusements had been enough to satisfy everybody for one day, or that the theatricals began too late—perhaps both causes combined—certain it is that many people began to leave the room when the play was almost half over, and the actors took the opportunity of a quiet break in the performance to drop the curtain. The play as far as it went was very good, and gave immense gratification to the large audience of little folks, as they freely evidenced by their boisterous applause.—*Nellgherry Courier.*

CHRISTIANS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The Indian Government has issued a resolution of the Government of India, dated the 4th September last:—The undersigned orders with reference to the granting of leave to chaplains of the Church of Scotland and the departments from which their salary should be drawn. It is only on rare occasions that a chaplain is specially attached to a particular regiment, although usually he is in connection with the regiment and is appointed chaplain of the station where the regiment is quartered. When so appointed he draws salary from the civil department. On the other hand, when attached to a regiment, he may become a charge upon the Military Department, and should be drawn thence. Leave of absence, however, whether the chaplain is attached to a regiment or not, should be granted in accordance with Civil Department, and should be notified in the local Gazette by the local Government under whose jurisdiction the Chaplain is serving. When the chaplain is attached to a regiment, the application for leave will be forwarded through the commanding officer. In the case of the senior chaplain the leave should be granted by the local Government and by the Government of India concurrently, and be notified in the local Gazette and in the *Gazette of India*. It is also necessary that arrangements should be made for keeping a record of each chaplain's services. And the Government-general in Council is pleased to direct that this record should be compiled in the office of the Comptroller-general at Chuprah in the Bengal Presidency and in the office of the local Accountant General in other Presidencies at Madras. When a chaplain is attached specially to a regiment, and when he is relieved of that charge, the recount Officer concerned is desired to be informed by the Military Department.

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HEAVY LOSS.—A marked improvement in the [illegible] during the Monthly Account, would take [illegible] Assurance Company during the month [illegible] from the Office of the Company, [illegible] Rupees, which [illegible] the Company [illegible] Rupees. [illegible] Company [illegible] Rupees for all Claims [illegible] Rs. 2,14,000.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co. Bombay.

COAL IN THE GODAVERY DISTRICT.

Among the official papers lying on our table, is a lucid and interesting report, by Mr. King, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, of the coal-bearing explorations conducted under his direction at Beddadanchi in the Godavery District. The paper is rather too lengthy to be reproduced in extenso, but the following brief abstract which we have made of it will give our readers all that is worth knowing therein. As far as the operations have gone, the result is that four seams of coal, or carbonaceous shale, have been struck in the field, after four borings, the finest of which was seventeen, and the third given up as not likely to produce any favourable results, so that the seams alluded to have been struck in two bore-holes,—the second, in which there is one seam, and the fourth, which contains the remaining three. The coal from the seam in bore-hole No. 2 is described as "shale with coal" while the specimens from the other three in bore-hole No. 4 are described respectively as "shale and coal," "clay with mineral charcoal," and "coal." All four specimens are considered by Mr. King as being "dull and earthy," that from the seam in bore-hole No. 2, being the best looking, the others more or less associated with clay and shale, or in other words, the former being "thick and poor," and the remaining three "thin and poorer." Mr King, however, remarks that it is possible that each of the seams may be greatly better in quality and thickness in other parts of the field. Of course, future operations will prove whether such is the case or not. An assay of a sample of the lower two feet of the thick seam, which is evidently the better part of the deposit, gave the following result: carbon 46·4, volatile acids and ash 53·0; and as a coke, carbon 22·6 and ash 77·4. Although at first sight the large per-centage of volatile matter indicates a fair gas coal, it is concluded that from 12 to 14 per cent. of moisture must be included therein, so that it is "emphatically a poor coal." The remaining specimens are clays, "sandstone with pyrites" and a rock of brownish-green colour, consisting of minute granules of darker substance in a pale green paste, the surface being rough with these granules. It is evidently a form of volcanic rock approaching perlite, or perhaps an ashbed. In its matted appearance, it is not unlike "snake stone" or "water-Aye stone." Mr King considers it impossible to say whether it is associated naturally with the sandstones and clays, as a boulder, or as an intercalated bed. This can only be found out by further borings, or, as he advises, by a further attempt to pierce it in No. 4, although Mr. Vanslavern was led to conclude from its hardness, which practically stopped him from proceeding further, that it was a metamorphic rock, or rock forming the floor of the field, which, however, Mr. King considers is not the case. Bore-hole No. 4 has not yet told all that may be made out from it, for some hard rock can only be pierced, for there are a beds of few feet to be got through before reaching another "sandstone of good thickness." Otherwise if this bore-hole must be put down about 100 yards back:—

"It is, however, very premature as yet to try and reckon on what may be from the few indications obtained so far as to where, as is evidently the case here, there is only an outlying patch of the coalmeasures, not an area left so much by denudation as merely by filling in of a detached basin by a formation which was evidently only in an attenuated condition, the occurrence of coal to a greater or lesser extent in each patch is a question attended with a great deal of uncertainty. There may be only a few seams as at Kamarum; or many seams as at Singareny in the Nizam's Dominion or coarse hardly any of which are continuous in different bore-holes as in the British field below Dumaguddum."

Mr. King considers that the main and first thing to be done now is to continue No. 4 bore-hole, or to bore one to the east and of that, and then to work down the nullah to the main stream:—

After that the nullah on the other side of the field higher up than the main stream, and coming from Nandapalliam, ought to be tried. This latter examination would tell if the poor seam in No. 2 hole is of greater extent. It would certainly be premature to try any of the [illegible] of the tributary nullah near bore-hole No. 4 until more [illegible] concerning the extension of the seams now struck."

In their order of 21st July last, Government remarked that "if the very slight inflection of shale and coal found about 60 feet above the coal deposit in No. 4 may be analogous to that of No. 2, with which it agrees in the seams immediately over them, Messrs. Theobald and Kings, observe, however, do not bear out this analogy, for, says he, "unless unforeseen accidents, of which there is no indication in the adjacent outlish sections, have interfered with the normal position of the strata, everything seems to lead to the conclusion that the beds of No. 4 are lower than those of No. 2. Besides, if the upper seam in No. 4 be identical with that in No. 2, it is difficult to account for the non-occurrence of the 4½ feet seam in No. 2, which is the deepest bore-hole." No doubt Mr. King is aware the proc dure which, in the same circumstances, Government would direct would be the correct one to adopt, and we therefore look forward to the second report. He advises that for the present the boring should rather be directed to the north and north west, as soon as the west side of the fault is taken up. In the Government Order on this report of Mr. King, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council thanks Mr. King for his useful review of the operations so far as they have gone and desires it to be understood that when renewed they are to be conducted, as heretofore, under the general direction of Mr. Ball.—*Madras Times.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

M. GUIZOT.

(*Times*, Sept. 14.)

THERE are not many among the men destined to achieve distinction whose characters can be said to have been more powerfully influenced by the impressions received in early life than Francois Pierre Guillaume Guizot, whose death at his country house near Lisieux we regret to have to record this morning.

He was born on the 4th of October, 1787, only two years before the outbreak of that great Revolution which brought his father, an eminent advocate at Nimes, to the scaffold, and which drove his mother and himself, a boy of seven, into exile at Geneva. His horror of revolutionary excesses was thus, as it were, innate in him, and it set him against the rulers of his country throughout the period of the Republic and of the Empire which sprang from it. Like Mirabeau, Thiers, Emile Ollivier, Gambetta, and other leading men in the French political world, Guizot was a Southern man; but any excessive vivacity of temperament which he might have contracted from his native climate of Languedoc was sure to be tempered and schered at an early time by strict religious training; for he was a Protestant—a word which in France means a Calvinist, or, more fairly, originally gloomy and austere, was further soured by the sense of the long persecution endured by his Church in his country. Driven from France after his father's tragic end, in 1794, young Guizot settled with his mother at Geneva, that little Calvinist Republic, which was then, as it continues to be at the present day, the cradle of watchmakers and the nursery of preachers and schoolmasters. Guizot was for 11 years a student at the Gymnasium and Academy of that city, and when he left it for Paris, in 1805, he was well remained to the day, rather a thorough French Swiss than a genuine Frenchman. At Paris he entered his name as a law student; but, owing probably to the straitened circumstances of his family, he accepted a situation as a private tutor in the house of M. Stapfer, a former Swiss diplomatist accredited to the French Republic. Seven years later, 1812, he married Mdlle. Pauline de Meulan, a lady 14 years his senior, literary, and Royalist, who, like himself, wrote in the journal *Le Publiciste*, and to whom, during her long illness, he had, with great tact and discretion, tendered opportune assistance. Madame Guizot had rather extensive connexions among the Royalist party, and it was among them chiefly that her husband found his public and private friends; while the reputation established at once by his early writings won him from the Imperial Government a Professorship of Modern History at the Sorbonne. In 1814, two years after this appointment, the Empire, and with it the revolutionary era, came to an end, and Guizot, who was known among those who had most earnestly longed for the Bourbon Restoration, soon found his place among the servants of Louis XVIII., and was appointed Secretary-General at the Ministry of the Interior, and subsequently at that of Public Instruction. In less than a twelve month, however, the return of Napoleon from the Isle of Elba threatened to give a new turn to the destinies of France, and Guizot, leaving his post at the Ministerial office, was among the loyal subjects who joined the fugitive Bourbon Court at Ghent. He came back with the Bourbons after Waterloo, and was again in office in his former capacity as Secretary-General at the Ministry of Public Instruction. The Bourbon reaction, however, was soon carried further than either Guizot himself or the men whose lead he followed could conscientiously approve, so that, upon the inauguration of what was called the "White Terror," under Villele, and after the assassination of the Duc de Berry, February 13, 1820, Guizot followed the Minister Decazes in his retirement, and resumed his occupations as a Professor and a writer. From this period to the downfall of Charles X., in 1830—i.e., for more than 11 years—Guizot, deprived for a time of his seat at the Council of State, and even of his easier at the University, bestowed his undivided attention on political and historical studies; and it was chiefly at this epoch that he gave to the public those works which constitute the greatest claim to admiration in and out of France. In the January preceding the catastrophe of July, 1830, Guizot was elected a deputy for Lisieux, in the Department of Calvados, and he ranged himself among those 221 opponents of the Polignac Ministry whose Address, in answer to the Crown Speech determined the famous Ordinances of the 26th of July, and the consequent overthrow both of the Ministry and of the Monarchy. Guizot was at Nimes at the time of the outbreak, but was back in time to draw up, with many of his friends in the Chamber, a resolution by which an attempt was made to disconcert the cause of the Sovereign from that of the Cabinet, and in assurance of unshaken loyalty and devotion was conveyed to the King and his dynasty. It was, however, too late. The infatuated Charles X. preferred dethronement and banishment to any limitation of what he considered his Royal prerogative—i. e., his absolute power—and the country, which was for one moment at the discretion of the mob of the capital, was only saved from anarchy by men who, while abandoning the dynasty, were still willing that the Monarchy should survive. Guizot, who by his last effort to save the dynasty had sufficiently proved the steadfastness of his anti-revolutionary principles, on the 30th of July became a member of the Municipal Commission which was at the head of public affairs, and took charge of the department of Public Instruction. After the elevation of the Duc d'Orleans, first to the Regency and then to the Throne, Guizot accepted a place in the Cabinet, still in the capacity of Minister of Public Instruction, an office which, more lately, he exchanged for that of Home Minister. This first Cabinet of Louis Philippe, of which Molé was the head, lasted from the 11th of August to the 31 of November. It was then followed by a Laffite Administration, from which Guizot kept aloof, preferring to follow the lead of Casimir Perier, whose *Juste Milieu* or Conservative, politics were more in harmony with his own views. The Perier Ministry, which had the support both of Guizot and Thiers, was formed on the 10th of March, 1831, and came to an end with the death of its chief on the 16th of May, 1832. After a series of rapid crises, a permanent cabinet was composed, of which the Duc de Broglie was the head, and which numbered Guizot and Thiers among its members. This lasted for more than three years—from October 11, 1832, to February 24, 1836—during which period the antagonism between Guizot and Thiers became apparent, and arrayed them in opposite camps through-out the remainder of Louis Philippe's reign. The victory was at first with Thiers, who held the supreme power alternately with Molé during the last part of four years—1836 to 1840,—Guizot generally siding with Molé, and even, for a short time, joining his administration, but more frequently appearing in the ranks of the Opposition, compelled to play a part repugnant to his feelings and habits, and to consort with partisans between whom and himself there could be no genuine sympathy. From the awkwardness and clumsiness of this position he was relieved in February, 1839, by being appointed to the French Embassy in London, vacant by the retirement of Marshal Sebastiani. This honourable office he was allowed to retain when, a year later, Thiers came into power with his Ministry on the 1st of March, 1840. But on the 29th of October of the same year the turn came for Thiers to make room for his opponent, and Guizot attained at last the height of his ambition, being called to form a Ministry, of which he gave Marshal Soult the nominal Presidency, but of which, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, he had the supreme direction. From this date to the catastrophe of February, 1848, which put an end to the July Monarchy, a period of more than seven years elapsed, during which the destinies of France and the dynasty of her ruler might be said to be in Guizot's hands. After the fall of Louis Philippe, Guizot, on whom rests the whole responsibility of that disaster, sought a refuge in England, where he remained for three years, and only returned to France when the prosecution which was commenced against the fallen Cabinet was abandoned, and after the restoration of order consequent on the *Coup d'Etat* of December, 1851, when the animosity, of which the ex-premier was the special object, had considerably subsided. Guizot was so little aware of the disposition of men's minds towards him as to venture on ready to appeal to his old constituency of Calvados as a candidate for a seat in the Legislative Body, but the unfavourable result of the vote soon convinced him that the tide of his unpopularity was still setting strongly against him. He was equally unsuccessful at a later period in an attempt to obtain about that fusion between the elder and younger branches of the Bourbons which, now that it has been effected, has produced such little fruit. He, therefore, at last resigned himself to the comparative leisure of private life, spending the remainder of his days in retirement at his country seat in Val Richer, near Lisieux, in Normandy, whence he only came forth at the call or charge of his functions, either as an eminent member of the French Academy, or as influential leader in the conferences of the Reformed Church in France. It was in Val Richer, as many will remember, that his former colleague and rival, Thiers, President of the French Republic, visited the yet older Statesman in one of his excursions from Trouville in the autumn of 1872.

M. Guizot's first wife, Mdlle. de Meulan, died in August, 1827, and, a year later, Guizot, by that lady's advice, and in obedience to her dying request, married her niece, Mdlle. Elisa Dillon, who left him again a widower in 1846. One son, two sons, and two daughter by his second marriage, Madame de Witt, are well known for their achievements in various branches of literature for the young. Guizot's only son by his first wife, François Jean, died in 1867, at the age of 22; but a son by his second wife, Guillaume, followed for several years a literary career, not without success.

These distinct epochs occur in Guizot's life; the prospective period, from 1818 to 1830, in which he fitted himself for power; the active, from 1833 to 1848, in which, from 1830 to 1840, he struggled for it, and, from 1840 to 1848, enjoyed it. Finally, the retrospective, in which he was left to brood over its loss, from 1848 to his last day. But the nature of the man continued unchanged throughout all these successive phases. French public men, since the democratic transformation of the country deprived rank and wealth of that ascendancy in the Government which belongs to them in other countries, have been divided into two classes—the Advocate States men and the Professor Statesmen. The two great men whose names, as connected with the July Monarchy, will eclipse in history all their contemporaries—Guizot and Thiers—may be taken as prototypes of respective classes—Thiers, the model of the Political Advocate, Guizot, the ideal of the Political Professor. The Advocate is impulsive, combative; the Professor is dogmatic, systematic. Both are eloquent; but the Advocate pleads, the Professor lectures. The office of the one is to persuade; that of the other is to convert and chastise. Throughout his public career Guizot wielded the schoolmaster's ferule. He was, with Royer Collard, the founder of the "Doctrinaire"—another word for Pedantic—school. As early as 1816, when the Professor was still on his very first steps towards the attainment of power, he laid his scheme of a Constitutional Government on the principle that all liberties compatible with the preservation of public order should be admitted in theory, but their practical application should be adjourned till the people were ripe for their enjoyment; little considering that without liberty nations are apt to rot before they ripen. Guizot was at all times an enemy to Revolution. Even a Opposition leader, the heaviest charge he could think of bringing against the Government was that it did not govern enough; that it compromised the public safety by suffering the principle of authority to lie shaken at its very base. This notion of the paramount importance of authority, this dread lest the Government should not be strong enough, haunted him at every stage of his political life; it beset him even long after he had been hurled from power, when, in 1861, he presided at a meeting of his own French Evangelical Church, when he, a Protestant, a "Chef" Calvinist, declared himself a staunch partisan of the Pope's temporal power, denouncing the triumph of Italian independence and unity as a deplorable perturbation which undermined the principle of authority in that very Church which was most solidly based upon it. In the very bosom of that Protestant Church, which had suffered for centuries for the cause of freedom, this ex-Minister stood up as a champion of orthodoxy with a zeal and, indeed, with a Majesty which won him the appellation of "Pope Guizot."

It was this sternness of conviction, this faith in his own infallibility, that rendered Guizot may unpalatable and intolerant; incapable of admitting that there can be two sides to a question, unwilling to meet his adversaries on that debatable ground which must always lie between the best defined boundaries of right and wrong. This impatience of contradiction arose in him not so much from transcendent self-esteem as from disdain of his adversaries, which prompted him rather to court than to shun unpopularity. This unamiable instinct grew upon him as he rose in the world, and it culminated in that famous outburst of temper to which he gave way when, in the fulness of his power, in 1844, he proposed in the Chamber a vote of *flétrissure*—a brand of infamy—against some Legitimist deputies who had attended the Comte de Chambord's *levee* in Belgrave-square. The "branded" Deputies turned against him tumultuously calling him the "Man of Ghent," and reminding him of the time in which he looked with pride on the proof he had himself given of his search a loyalty in an exiled Bourbon as that with which he now upbraided them—an allusion to the homage Guizot went to pay to the exquisite Silv reign, Louis XVIII., in 1815. The taunt drove th Minister out of his habitual stately dignity and [illegible] and caused him to break out into [illegible] words to his opponents as these, crowned up the climax of the Tribune, for the time to speak "Step up, step up, gentlemen, you will never raise your voices to the height of my scorn" (Montez, montez, messieurs vous n'arriverez jamais à la hauteur de mon mépris).

(To be continued.)

THE NEGRO WAR IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE Plymouth correspondent of the *Globe* telegraphs on the 15th ult. that the New York papers brought by the American mail steamer contain details of a sharp conflict between the negroes and whites in Alabama. Waccoochee Valley is a village in Lee county, Alabama, 16 miles from Columbus on the direct road to West Point. The settlement embraces several store houses, a post-office, and two churches, one for the whites and the other for the coloured people. The population is very small. For some time the negroes have been holding secret meetings in their church, and it is alleged an oath was administered to those who attended. The speeches were of an ignorant and inflammatory character. A white man, Miller by name, is charged with being the leader and inspirer of the movement. Their complaint appeared to be that the whites had all the property and that the negroes as slaves had made it for them, and now that the latter were free they had a just claim to at least half of it. They also demanded half of every crop in addition to wages. The plot was revealed by a saucy and faithful negro woman to her lifelong mistress. On Thursday she gave information that the blacks on the evening before in their church building had determined to make the attack that night on Waccoochee, to plunder and burn the village, kill the people, and then move on Salem. They would take horses, stock and plantations for themselves. The information thus obtained was conveyed to the inhabitants, who made preparations to resist the attack. The negroes, at an early hour on Thursday night, assembled at the church, and deliberated some time. Between one and two o'clock, in the deep hush of night, when it was thought sleep was visiting every eye, 150 negroes, armed with old muskets, moved noiselessly on the place. The first intimation the white sentinels had of the approach was a negro jumping on a man named Mills. The white man had no room to shoot, but quickly clubbed his gun and killed his assailant with a few rapid blows of his weapon. Then firing was commenced by the blacks. In the darkness no harm was done, as the old muskets shot too high. The whites returned the salute with shot guns, and three negroes fell dead. The blacks retreated tumultuously, and their bodies were found at daylight and buried. No whites were injured. Two churches were burned during the *melée*. It is now known by which party this was done, but the citizens say that the building of the whites was fired by the negroes as they were fired upon, and that of the blacks was destroyed by the whites to prevent the negroes from returning there and to force out such as might be lurking in the house and cause the death of the party they had attacked. Though the attacking negroes fled when fired upon like a frightened mob the report is that they threaten another attack, and say they intend this time killing women and children. The best people of the South are becoming more convinced every day of the necessity of making summary examples of bad white and black men who delude the poor ignorant blacks and incite them to insurrection and bloodshed. The safety of their wives and children, they think, demands it. The leaders are alone to blame; the negroes would be quiet and law-abiding were it not for these designing black-hearted creatures, who desire to force a war of races in order that United States troops may be brought to Alabama, when they hope by their aid to ride into power. The Caucasian race has in all history compelled all who oppose them to yield, and it grows stronger physically and mentally with the centuries. Indignation is not so great against the mass of the blacks as the vile white men who arouse all the brutal passions of an ignorant race. Some of these leaders who commit arson and murder will doubtless be found swinging to a tree some fine morning. Human endurance cannot suffer the lives of mothers, wives, sisters, relatives, and children to be imperilled by scoundrels that they may retain authority and money.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, who has just arrived in Washington direct from his home, reports a terrible state of affairs in that State. Republicans are being indiscriminately maltreated and murdered by lawless white men, and the most intense feeling of alarm prevails. The object of this deadly persecution is not confined to the blacks, but every white man who sympathises with the blacks, and who is not actively supported by friends and neighbours, is visited with the vengeance of those cowardly Thugs of the "White Man's Party." The Washington Republican says:—Yesterday Senator Spencer received a dispatch from Sumpter County, Alabama, stating that a report of danger was displayed in an approaching [illegible] when the train stopped a body of [illegible] disguised [illegible] United States [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on and [illegible] murdered [illegible] instances of the war of races [illegible] which [illegible] regulated in the newspapers, and which are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]